centralized to make use of the government programs and services available at the Air Strip as well as maintain an advantageous subsistence relationship to the rain forest. From the preliminary data available on the resettlement around Baramita Air Strip, a dual pattern of residence is evident only in respect to those people who have moved in from the more remote settlements. To some extent, this pattern reflects the several months required to develop a productive farm in a new location while relying on an established farm. As yet, permanent residents of the Air Strip and the two satellite settlements of Aranka and Baramita have not cut fields in the more remote areas. The further development of a pattern of dual residence will depend on persistence in the extent and nature of regional networks of exchange at Baramita Air Strip.

At the present time, the aggregation of people at the Air Strip plus those in the satellite settlements have put a burden on the local resources in the immediate area. With regard to hunting and gathering, greater effort is given for meager results around the Air Strip so that longer trips must be made. Also, the higher, dry land suitable for an air strip does not provide a reliable water source during the dry seasons. People must dig in the dry stream beds and at times have temporarily moved and camped out on the banks of the Barama River until rain came again. House structures continue to be located inside cultivated fields, and large tracts of land have been opened up around the air strip.

A survey completed in late spring 1971 revealed that 140 acres of bush had been cut for farms around the air strip. To avoid disputes,

241 agreements are made concerning the direction particular men will move
• 311 in cutting down bush for new fields. Land which would traditionally
*177 be regarded as unsuitable for farming is being used. Increasing land areas are being exposed and, thus, the potential for extensive land deterioration exists. The ultimate impact of these activities by 551 people within fifty square miles of bush cannot be completely related in that the data available disclose the effect of only the first year of this more centralized settlement pattern.

361 In conclusion, among the Upper Barama River Carib population, the
*177 capacity for transience has been differently adapted to the succession of resource situations. The first settlement pattern was an adaptation in a position of relative isolation in the rain forest. In response to the dispersed nature of local subsistence resources, the Carib population was dispersed in settlements along the river system.
[628] These settlements fluctuated in population size, and there is evidence to suggest that personnel exchanges were more frequent within two groups of people, one located in the upper section and the other in the lower section of the Upper Barama River corridor. In any event, this was changed with regional contacts and exchange opportunities. A nucleation of the local population has emerged in response to the introduction of centers of external resources, the mine and the air
[464] strip. At the mine, employment was available to only a portion of the Carib population. The remainder of the population maintained a subsistence in the bush, although incorporating occasional market opportunities at the mine. The mobility of the unemployed population in the satellite settlements of Aranka and Baramita, and perhaps the